CHIPPEW AS ATTACK TROOPS

REPORTED AT MIDNIGHT THAT BA-CON'S COMMAND IS MASSACRED,

It Is Certainly Known That Four Were Rilled and Nine Wounded in the Day Fight with the Chippewas at Leech Lake, Minn.-At Nightfall About Seventy Solilers Were Reported to Be Intrenched and Waiting for Ald-These Indiana, 150 Miles North of Minneapolis, Sent Word that They Would Not Give Up Their Criminals While a Brave Lived.

MINNEAPOLIS. Minn., Oct. 5.-It is reported here at midnight that Col. Bacon's entire command has been overwhelmed by Indians and massacred, and that a half dozen newspaper men have shared their fate.

Three more companies of soldiers have been ordered to get ready to go to Walker, and a special train is now making ready for them. Women and children are being removed from the village of Walker as fast as possible, and a reign of terror prevails all through the Leech Lake section. None of the correspondents has been heard from since 5 o'clock resterday aftergoon, and only meagre reports can be obmined from Brainerd and the surrounding country. It is feared that there is serious trouble ahead.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 5.—The trouble that has been brewing between the Indians and the United States officials for the past week, reached a culmination this morning in a fleroe fight at Bogahmegeshig's Point, thirty miles from Walker. As a result of the engagement four soldiers were killed, nine seriously wounded, and several civilians were hurt. The engagement took place about 11 o'clock in the forenoon and was one of the hottest fights shile it lasted ever seen on the shores of Leech

Yesterday morning, in response to the requests of the Chippewa Indians, Marshal O'Connor and Indian Agent Tinker went to Bear Island and had an all-day's conference with the braves. At the council, which was attended by about fifty of the leading men of the tribe the officers were told that the Indiana for whose arrest warrants are out would not be surrendered while one of the band remained alive. The two men returned to Walker late at night and reported the situation to Col. on, who had just arrived with a detail of eighty men from Fort Snelling.
At an early hour this morning, in the midst

of a blinding anowatorm and in the Tree of a gale that piled up the waves in the lake, Gen. Bacon embarked his little force on, a small schooner and two barges and started for Bear Island, where the Indians were known to be encamped. The waves threatened to sink the frail craft, and the men and officers were benumbed by cold and drenched to the skin by spray. The little boat, however, reached the eppoiste shore, and a landing was effected about 8 o'clock.

After landing a sortie was made through the bush, but no trace of the Indians was found until nearly 11 o'clock. The men were then withdrawn to the shore of the lake and ordered to prepare dinner. Just as the order had been given to make

coffee and while the line was still standing in

column formation, the first shot was fired. It same from Bogcahmegeshigs Point and struck a half-breed. Ed Harris, breaking his arm. Immediately firing became general from all directions. At the first volley three of the soldiers fell and were carried to the rear. Then in the twinkling of an eye the whole line vanished into the woods and not a sign of one of the men in blue was to be seen. Again the Indians poured in another volley. This was what the soldiers were waiting for, and as the Indiana came out from cover and made a rush toward the troops the rifles of the soldiers roared and half a dozen braves fell to the

With terrific yells their comrades again rushed forward and dragged away those who had fallen. Lieut. Morrison, at the head of twenty men made a charge on the Indians who were carrying away the d braves and succeeded in capturing two of the leaders Before the soldiers could retreat within their ine the Chippewas made a desperate attacl and came near rescuing the captives.

For several moments there was a flered hand-to-hand fight, but the superior discipline of the regulars told and they finally succeeds in extricating themselves without the loss of

Gen. Breen, who, with Major Wilkinson had been directing the fight, then ordered a charge. This was what the men had been waiting for, and rising and dropping at short intervals they cleared the open space and started on a run for the Indians. The bucks retreated a little space and then, making another stand, fired a volley at the Flora, which had brought the men from Walker. A shower of buliets poured into the schooner, tore through her woodwork, but injured no one. They then let fly a volley at a tug which had been chartered by newspaper correspondents breaking the arm of the pilot and tearing th sleeve of Inspector : Tinker into ribbons Marshal O'Connor, who was on board, escaped only by a miracle, as the Indians fired the vol-

ley directly at him.

The Indians then withdrew further into the timber, while Col. Baeon began throwing up earthworks, behind which he will wait for reorcements before proceeding further. All afternoon the copping of the rifles could b distinctly heard at Walker and the firing did not cease until after 5 o'clock this afternoon The Flora has gone to Leech Lake Agency for Lieut. Humphrey and his equad of twenty men, who were stationed there to protect the agency buildings, and will probably go on to Walker, where are the Gatling and Hotchkia rapid-fire guns which Col. Bacon brought with him. It is also likely that more of the troops will be sent from Fort Snelling as soon as Col. Bacon can be communicated with.

There is danger that a general uprising may be the result of this fight. The settlers in Cass county, especially those in the immediate vicinity of Leech Lake, are filled with terror. Some of them are deserting their homes and coming into the town out of danger.

There are nearly 1,000 braves on the Case Lake are nearly 1,000 braves on the Cass Lake and White Earth reservations, and though they have thus far been outsnoken in their condemnation of the Chippewas, there is no knowing when they may change their minds and don paint and feathers. If all the Chippewas in the vicinity should rise there would be hot work and isolated settlers would undoubtedly suffer.

From the indian runner who has just come.

son on paint and feathers. If all the Chippewas in the vicinity should rise there would be hot work and isolated settlers would undoubtedly suffer.

From the Indian runner who has just come in from Bear Island it is lear and that the Indian runner who has just come dians are withdrawing from Logahimogeshig's Point, and it is now thought they will make another stand near Little Boy Lake, south of Leech Lake, and outside the reservation, where they have a fastness so strongly fortified that it would take at least a regiment to disodge them. It is now beginning to be apparent that a mistake was made in sending so small a force, but Col. Bacon, who has had long experience with Indians of various tribes, has all along been of the opinion that when he arrived on the ground he would be able to persuade them to give up without a fight.

To night he thinks differently, and he detarts that he will sweep every indian from the takes. If the Indians have withdrawn either to Little Boy Lake or to the wilderness further to Little Boy Lake or to the wilderness further to thith the suffering. There is a possibility that the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunters, will be ordered to Walker to guard the reservoirs and give such other assistance to the reservoirs and give such other assistance to the reservoirs in give in the fourteenth Minnesota Volunters will be ordered to Walker to guard the reservoirs in give such other assistance to the feature of the reservoirs in give such other assistance to the reservoirs in giv

IS THERE A BIG DEAL ON?

Interesting Rumors as to a New Pactor in the Electric Lighting Business Just what combinations are contemplated or

have been consummated regarding plants to furnish and distribute electricity in the city of New York is a matter over which there is much speculation at present. That the incorporation of the New York Gas and Ziectric Light, Heat and Power Company, capitalized at \$25,000,000 at Albany on Monday was not merely an intlatory step is generally taken for granted but a complete ignorance of just what is back of that organization is professed in quarters from which information on such a subject is usually to be obtidned. There is a general impression, however, that many things are back

In the same, connection there is mentioned the consolidation of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, including the Citizens' Lighting Company and the Municipal Lighting Company of Brooklyn, practically all the concerns engaged in the electric light business of the borough. Anthony N. Brady, who represented the Kings County Company in the consolidation, was spoken of resterday as one of the back ers of the new corporation. He is Vice-President and director of the Southern Boulevard Bailway, director of the Brocklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of the Equitable Gas Light Company. Ex-Gov. Flower is also mentioned as back of the corporation. He is one of the directors of the People's Gaa Light and Coke Company of Chicago, of which Mr. Brady is First Vice-President, but, so far as quoted in the directors of directors, is not associated with him in similar work in this city. Both the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Metropolitan. The cach have denied it, but there is a tendency to disregard the denials of the Metropolitan. The fact that this company is now changing its motive power to electricity, and is laying electric conduity along its lines, is probably the reason for this, belief. It is also a fact that with its resources the Metropolitan Company is in an excellent position to tyndertake to supply electricity to other consumers than itself at a very low cost. The work of laying conduits, especially on Broadyay, was undertaken suddenly and without the Asual preliminary advertising and discussion. It is being hurried, apparently, much more than similar work has been hurried on other streets, and it is common talk that there must be "something back of it."

It has been suggested that perhaps what should be a high-priced franchise has been given to the Metropolitan Company along with permission to tear up the street to install new motive power,

James P. Reating, Commissioner of Highways, said last evening that the company was simply laying what conduits were necessary, for carrying the currents to operate the road. He said that that was all it had permission to tear up the street to install new motive power,

James P. Reating, Commissioner of Highways, said last evening that the company was simply laying what conduits were necessary for carrying the currents to operate the road. He said that that was all it had permission to the was in his office an exact plan of the whole system of conduits being laid. mentioned as back of the corporation. one of the directors of the People's Gas Light

ROBBED OF \$69,000.

A Bank Vauit Despoiled by Somebody Wh Knew the Combinations.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 5.-The Winnipeg branch of Molson's Bank of Canada has been robbed of \$62,000. The officials here decline o make any statement, but the amount is verifled from Montreal. The money was in the treasury or reserve department of the vault, where cash not needed for immediate use is

where cash not needed for immediate use is kept, and in addition to the combination locks on the vault, the safe was secured by two combinations on the compariments said to be known only to four men.

Manager Phepoe left on a holiday on Tuesday morning and when the accountant and teller went in the afternoon to put some money in the treasury they found the amount missing. Of this sam \$20,000 was in \$5,000 bills only used between banks, but the rest was in small bills of the bank. The vault and combinations are in perfect order, and two clerks who sleep on the premises heard no noise. The cash for daily use in the next compartment was not souched. It is reported that the last time the treasury was checked over was on Sept. 28, and the robbery may have occurred any time since.

Among the theories advanced is one that the robbery was was committed by some one who had learned the combinations. The manager will be back to-night. No arrests have as yet been made. All the clerks are here and under surveillance.

FOR UNCLE SAM READ SPAIN, It Was Not Our Troops Who Fought with

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 5.-The London correspondent of the Post says he is informed mon high Spanish authority that it has been fully proven by the Spanish Government Naval and Military Commission that the builets and shells used by the United States in the war were filled with horsehair, wool and other im-

proper materials. The "high Spanish authority" has got things mixed. The Sun does not know to what extent Quaker ammunition was supplied to the Spanish troops, but several of the cartridges for their rifles, brought to this office under circumstances leaving no doubt that they were part of the Spanish ammunition stores, were wooden bullets in metal shells filled with hair and a sprinkling of powder. These eartridges were taken from the Maria Teresa after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and were described in The Sun of Monday, Sept. 20.

VICTORIA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

ier, Horses Bolted While the Queen an Empress Frederick Were Driving.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 5.-It has just become known that the Queen narrowly escaped serious in-jury on Monday last. While her Majesty and Emreas Frederick were out driving at Balmoral the horses attached to their carriage became unmanageable and ran away. The coachman was unable to regain control of them, and an accident was only averted by the horses being turned into the wood skirting the road, where

the carriage became wedged between two trees The Queen and Empress Frederick were greatly alarmed, but beyond a severe shaking up neither was injured.

ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

She Must Have All Her Troops Out of Crete Within a Month.

Special Cable Despeich to Tun Bus St. Peterssuno, Oct. 5.-It is reported here that the Bussian Government has intimated o the other powers a proposal that the foreign Admirals in Cretan waters jointly devise means of compelling the immediate evacuation of Crete by Turkey, using force, if necessary, to accomplish this end.

A despatch from Paris says that the ultimatum conveyed in the collective note presented to the Porte by the representatives of the powers today demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete is very concise in its terms. In effect, divested of diplomatic verbiage, it insists upon the completion of the evacuation within a month, the embarkation of the troops to begin within a fort-

CERVERA TO BE A LIFE SENATOR. It Will Take Months to Investigate the Destruction of the Squadrons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Madrid, Oct. 5 .- Admiral Cervera is to be elected a life member of the Spanish Senate. It is estimated that the official investigation into the destruction of the Spanish squadrons at Santiago and Manila will take eight or ton months.

The Government has authorized Capt. Aunon. Minister of Marine, to sell the Spanish war vessels in Cuban waters to Santo Domingo or any other Government desiring to nurchase them.

If You Are Looking for a range you should see our double oven Lake wood and sincle oven Singara. The Boyuton Pur-nace Co., 207 and 209 Water at., N. Y.—Adv.

QUAY'S LETTERS PRODUCED

THE SENATOR, HIS SON AND C. H. MIKEE PUT UNDER BAIL.

Twenty-two Letters and Telegrams from the Senator to Cashler Hopkins of the Defunct People's Bank Relative to Using the Bank's Money in Speculation.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.-United States Senator M. S. Quay was placed under \$5,000 bail in the Central Police Court to-day, for trial at the November term of the Criminal Court on the charge of conspiracy to make unlawful use of the funds of the late People's Bank and of State money deposited therein. Richard R. Quay, the Senator's son, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg were held in the same ball for trial on the same charge. The hearing was sensational by reason of the presentation as evidence of a series of letters found in a private drawer of the cashier's deak at the People's Bank, used by John S. Hopkins, the late cashler of the bank, who shot and killed himself on March 25. Quay and his son appeared at the hearing with two lawyers to defend him and his associates. Lieut.-Gov. Lyon and State Treasurer Beacom were also present. The attorneys for the defence were manifestly unprepared for the line of testimony offered. They fought against its admission by every device they could make use of, but to no avail. The exchange of words District Attorney Graham and one of the defendants' counsel became so flerce at one time as almost to develop a physical encounter in the courtroom. District Attorney Graham came out of the fuss helding his own.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Graham directed attention first to the act of Assembly providing punishment for the personal use of public money by public officers and to the act inflicting penalties on the cashiers of State banks who engage directly or indirectly

in the purchase or sale of stocks.

Thomas W. Barlow, receiver of the People's Bank, a State institution in this city, which suspended on March 26, was called as a witness. After a hot legal skirmish between opposing counsel over the question of not calling first the witness who made the affidavit on which the proceeding was brought, and during which District Attorney Graham held his elenched fist over the bar of the court in the face of ope of the counsel on the other side, Mr. Barlow was allowed to proceed with his testimony. He produced a book and envelope containing private letters which were taken from drawer in the cashier's desk on March the day on which Mr. Barlow was appointed receiver. Three persons were present when they were opened. The envelope contained private letters and telegrams addressed to the eashier, and the book, to all appearances, was a private ledger in which the entries were made in the handwriting of the late Cashier Hopkins. The receiver took charge of them and of all other books and papers found at the bank after a thorough examination of all the desks. In the President's deak no papers were found relating to the receipt or disbursement of public moneys by the bank. On account of illness the Presilent had been absent from the bank for more than a year before its suspension.

The cross-examination developed nothing but the spleen of the opposing lawyers. Albert L. Taber, former paying teller of the bank, was then put on the stand to identify the handwriting in the private ledger and the signature to correspondence found in the envelope. Three of the letters were in the handwriting of B. J. Haywood, at the time State Treasurer; one was signed by George A.

Huhn, a local stock broker, largely patronized by politicians, and twenty-two were signed by M. S. Quay.

The sensation developed at this point and it was manifest that nothing of the contents of these letters was known to the counsel for the defence. The throng in the courtroom pressed toward the bar to hear them read, but Meyer these letters was known to the counsel for the defence. The throng in the courtroom pressed toward the bar to hear them read, but Meyer Goldsmith, an expert accountant, who examined the books of the bank after its suspension, was first called to identify entries of interest and calculations on State deposits found in the private ledger. The lawyers for the defence set up a wrangle which descended into personalities, their contention being that the book should first be offered in evidence. This Mr. Graham finally did, after holding out a challenge to the opposing counsel to place the defendants on the stand, which they had threatened to do, but which they reconsidered.

Mr. Graham then offered the book and the letters in evidence, and after first handing the letters to the opposing counsel, one after an

Mr. Graham then offered the book and the letters in evidence, and after first handing the letters to the opposing counsel, one after another, he read them aloud in court. The first was dated Harrisburg, July 31, 1888, addressed to James McManes, President of the People's Bank, and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Cashier John B. Hopkins. Mr. Graham said to the sourt that the President of the bank had seen the letter. It read:

"Drak Bis: On Monday we will mail you a check for \$100,000 for the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania general fund, which will make a credit to our account of \$600,000. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this \$600,000 deposit until the Hon. E. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of \$100,000 which you are to make him next week. Yery truly yours.

A telegram relating to this letter was sent to Hopkins, dated Muccoco, Ont., thus:

"I wrote to your President last Friday night saying we would not draw any part of the deposit of \$600,000 until R. H. Quay had paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the \$100,000 you were to loan him this week.

"B. J. Harwood, State Treasurer."

Mr. Goldsmith, the accountant, was then asked whether the bank's books showed that a

arranged satisfactorily to you the \$100,000 you were to loan him this week.

B. J. Haywoop, State Treasurer."

Mr. Goldsmith, the accountant, was then asked whether the bank's books showed that a loan had been made by Richard R. Quay about the time referred to in the letter. He said the loan was made according to the books, and was carried up to the time of the insolvency of the bank. Counsel for Senator Quay asked if the loan had not been paid when due. The accountant said it was a call loan, and since the receivership it had been refunded to the bank, by whom he did not know. Mr. Graham read this letter, dated Harrisburg. Nov. 30, addressed to Hopkins:

"My Drab Sis: Yours of the 20th inst. with inclosure received, which I herewith return. Purchase additional shares of some stock—100 shares at 1.00, 100 shares at

dreased to Hopkins:

"Dgas Joins: Give George Huhn \$25,000 for me. It is for a margin in some stocks. Send me a note for \$25,000 and I will sign and return.

Quax."

Successively Mr. Graham offered these letters addressed to John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank:

"Bgas Joins: I have yours of the Ist and inclosure and return note signed, as you request; much obliged. It will be queer if the stock does not now go down \$10 a share. My purchases always do, though they come out right in the end. U. G. I. and Sugar are saddening, but Dolan don't like us well enough to let us in the first, and the second is a dangerous gamble.

"Bert. 4, 1897."

"Dran John: I have at Huhn's 900 shares of Met. I wish you to take out for me. It stands \$110,812.50 Aug. 31. and with your \$01,025 will make \$172,437.50 I will owe your bank. I have one hundred thousand New Jersey stock, which I will change into Met. as soon as the Top knotch in Jersey is Bheumatism and gout quickly rield to nature's

Rheumatiem and gout quickly yield to nature's greatest water-Londonderry Lithia Water.-Ade.

reached; that is to say, I will sel the Jersey securities and pay off the Indebtedness. The Jersey bonds ought to go to par within sixty days. When they are par the stock will be at least lifty. It will pay a small dividend next year. Please write me on receipt of this, very truly yours. M. S. Quar. "SEPT 21, 37."

A letter of Sept. 22 asked Hopkins to carry a \$1,030 overdraft till November or send a due bill "to me here." The letter, like all the others, was on paper of the United States Senate, dated Washington, and signed M. S. Quay. Another of Sept. 28, 1897, said:

"Your letter is at hand. The arrangement about the stock is satisfactory."
Here is one dated Dec. 31, St. Lucie, Fla.:

'I enclose theck on Carsen & McCartney, Washington, for \$15,000, to be credited to my necount. I wired to-day to Moutgomery to send you preds of Con preferred, some \$21,000, which will leave my account in pretty good shape. The dividend on Sugar, I think, comes in, too, on 4th proxime, \$5,000. Dick will be at the bank on Monday and may need your help. If so, see him through, even if you have to sell some of the Sugar certificates, but don't do that unless absolutely necessary. I will be at the bank next week some day. Start home to-morrow, "The next letter was dated Jan. 31:

Start home to-morrow."

The next letter was dated Jan, 31:

"Dear John: According to my account I ought to have about \$55,000 to my credit. I am buring 100 Mergenthaler at about 143, and will check on you for amount when purchase is completed, say \$14,500. Abo. I wish you to buy and carry for me on margin about 1,000 shares U.G.I. I want this fer a spure, say two weeks. Yours.

shares U. G. I. I want this for a spure, say two weeks. Yours,

"The next was dated Jan. 22, 1898;

"Dean John: Your letter is received and I inclose cheek for \$15,000 margin for U. G. I. I expect to get out about par. I hope to remit the Mergenthaler cheek out of it. Yours truly.

To this letter there was a postscript reading:
"Bought the stock through H. B. & Co Stands in my account and my margin is used." Then this letter, dated Feb. 13, 1808, was read:

Then this letter, dated Feb. 13, 1818, was read:
"DEAR JOHN: I mailed check for \$4,100, balance of loss on Met. at your request. Close my account and send statement and cancelled check, with eashler's check for balance. I feared I had bitten into my \$45,000. I never tried to do a generous thing that I did not get into trouble. Yours truly. M. S. QUAY."

Relating to the last letter was this telegram, dated Washington, Jan. 13, 1888:

"He possible make the note thirty-five and buy me 1,000 Met. M. S. QUAY."

The next letter was on Senate paper without date.

date.
"I mailed you the U. G. I, check this morning, and am afraid I omitted to change it from the Briggs National to People's. If so, charge it yourself to the People's Bank and change it yourself to the People's Bank and change in Yours.

np. Yours.
Next came this telegram:
"San Lucie, Fia., Feb. 11, 1868,
"John S. Hepkin:
"If you buy and carry a thousand Met. for
me I will shake the plum tree.
"M. S. QUAY."

The next telegram read:
"John S. Hopkins, Cachier Prople's Bank:
"I hope you will discount Senator Brown's note for \$3,000.

State Senator Charles L. Brown is one of Quay's useful young men at Harrisburg. The receiver has taken proceedings to collect the note, which remained unpaid when the bank collapsed.

The next telegram was dated St. Lucia, Fla., Feb. 0:

Collapsed.

The next telegram was dated St. Lucia, Fla., Feb. 9:

"To Hopkins:
"Get out at a profit. I check on you for seven thousand.

M. S. QUAY."

This was all of the letters.

M. Graham then offered the private ledger of the late Cashier Hopkins in evidence showing, he alleged, the source of the money used for transactions in stocks. Mr. Graham said:
"Between September and January there were stocks ordered to be bought aggregating probably \$400.090 or \$500.090, and there were transactions in the sale of stocks, but there were balances of considerable amount carried, and I offer the book now, having shown the relationship between these two men in their dealings in this way, in stocks—this cashier, who was forbidden to engage in the purchase and sale of stocks, or the transaction of any such business or following of any other business or occupation or calling except that of his business as cashier; this eashier, who was without authority, as the decisions all show, to make any such transactions as these, is ordered to buy and sell, and does buy and sell stock up into the thousands of dollars.

"When Huthn bought a thousand shares of Sugar certificates, one hundred odd thousand dollars of the People's money is taken, and Huhn's certificates are taken up and brought back. The balance remains subject to the adjustment of stocks. I propose to show by this book that in addition there was a computation of interest made every little while upon the balance of money belonging to the State on deposit in the People's Bank, that this sum was subject to certain deductions—first, a deduction was made from the sum of moneys which represent the amount which Senator Quay had in use in the purchase and sale of stocks, to be followed by evidence from the books, showing that there never was one dollar of interest carried into the booke of the bank for this money which was so used; that in the comountation of interest on State funds to be divided among certain people, the amount due Q. due M. S. Q. due Quay, was deducted from th in the computation of interest on State funds to be divided among certain people, the amount due 'Q. due 'M. S. Q. due 'Quay,' was deducted from the sum on deposit, and the interest upon the balance is the amount that was divided. Now, I offer this book in evidence for the purpose of showing it."

Accountant Goldsmith then explained on the witness stand extrain entries in the private let-

terest upon the balance is the amount that was divided. Now I offer this book in evidence for the purpose of showing it."

Accountant Goldsmith then explained on the witness stand certain entries in the private letter which, compared with the bank ledger, showed that they were computations of interest on the amount of State deposits for certain periods. It showed that 20 per cent, of the total sum of interest was deducted for some purpose and the balance was divided into another portion marked in some places "Q." and in others "Quay," and in one places "M. S. Quay." A balance struck from one of the computations shows the sum \$5.944. Under it is written in pencil, "Paid to C. H. McKee." Underneath the figures is \$1.981.33, which is one-third of the first sum named.

"The calculation of the interest value of the deposit," the witness said, "was \$7.353.33 for a period of 184 days. Underneath this sum were the figures \$2.451.11, and below them written, 'Handed to C. H. McKee.' The other amount was marked 'Quay."

This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and the defendants were all held for trial. Exstate Treasurer Haywood is expected here on Wednesday for a hearing, which he will probably waive. The disclosures at the hearing produced a sensation, notwithstanding the general belief that the Ritte Treasury has been manipulated by the Harrisburg ring for thirty rears through the agency of State banks. Senator Quay gave out a public statement at the backing body made by my counsel that the proceeding was instigated by political enemies of mine, who hide behind District Attorney body and the state of the charge boddy made by my counsel that the proceeding was instigated by political enemies of mine, who hide behind District Attorney Graham and will not permit him to reveal their names, and that their purpose was to manufacture campaign literature by falso charges that could not be met and answered except on a trial in court. Of course everybody knows that on such a hearing I could not be permitted them to force th

conspiracy in the handling of the funds of the People's Bank of Philadelphia.

MHe is understood to be opposed to the drastic measures of Senator Quay's opponents, and it is thought be came here to express his opinion about the matter and to eall a half on this sort of warfare. State Treasurer Beacom and the assistant cashier of the Treasury Department. Stewart Pierce, left for Philadelphia this morning to be present at the hearing before Magistrate Jermon to-day. They took with them the books and papers called for in a subpurpa served upon them last night.

CLEFELAND'S COUNTRY CLUB

Syndicate Headed by Ex-President Buys More Land at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5 .- It has been learned here to-night on very good authority that 200 more acres on the outskirts of this town wers purchased to-day by the syndicate headed by Grover Cleveland, J. Pierpont Morgan and E. C. Benedict for the purpose of forming a country club. It is said that \$25,000 was paid for the 280 acres, which makes a total of about \$85,000 expended by the syndicate for the 550 acres of and curchased.

West Point Football Games Wesleyan, Oct. 8; Harvard, Oct. 15, Go by Albany Day Line steathers, returning by rail, tickets \$1,50 See steamboat and excursion advertisements.—Adv

Wild Enthusiasm In and About Carnegie Hall.

GRAND PEACE JUBILEE.

United Republicans Start Ont With an Irresistible Rush.

Choate and Low Join with Quigg and Woodford and Woodroff in Balsing Their Voices at the Same Meeting in Ardent Advocacy of Roosevelt, the Republican State Ticket and McKinley, and Are Warmly Welcomed Back Into the Fold - The Colonel of the Rough Riders Vociferously Welcomed by the Wonster Audience, and Starts the Ball Rolling with a Ringing Speech-The Patriotic Temper of the Assemblage Shown by the Remarkable Enthusiasm Which tration, National Extension and the Heroes of the War-A Blg Overflow Meeting Despite the Rain, and More People Turned Away Than Got Into the Hall.

There may have been noisier meetings at Carnegle Music Hall than the one that was held last night when the Republican campaign was opened, but there never was one that was marked by more genuine enthusiasm. There never was a greater crowd gathered there, for the reason that every inch of space from the foot of the stage to the topmost part of the highest gailery was filled, and the platform from its edge clear back to the wall. The lobbles were filled and the hallways and out In the street there was an immense crowd gathered, pushing, shoving, pulling and struggling to get into the building where there was no room. It was a crowd that came early to stay late, for at 10 o'clock, despite the rain, there was no more room either in the building or in the street than there had been at 8 o'clock, the time for the meeting to begin.

CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT. It was a crowd ready to shout at the slightest pretext. It shouted at everything, but it saved its greatest shouts for President McKinley and the national Administration and for Col. Roosevelt, the Republican standard bearer. If anybody had said a year ago that a growd made up as this one was would have gathered this year of one mind and one purpose to shout itself hourse for the Bepublican candidate for Governor of the State, that man would have been put down as erazy. Just contemplate this list of names Theodore Roosevelt, Levi P. Morton, Timothy Woodruff, William Barnes of Albany, Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, George R. Bidwell, Stewart

. Woodford, Elihu Root and Lemuel E. Quigg. These were the men who occupied the front row of seats on the platform. Back of them at a row of Col. Boosevelt's rough riders and back of them a crowd of enthusiastic Republicans that included representatives of every faction that there has been in the Republican party in New York city in the last score of years, and the mixture in the audience was the

The boxes were filled with as representative a crowd. This crowd began to gather before 0 o'clock in the evening, and at that hour, at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway, the rain things as uncomfortable as they ever can be in New York city. At 6:30 Fifty-seventh street in front of the Music Hall was jammed. At 7 clock the block between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh, on Seventh avenue, was full and it was still raining and there was shelter for anybody. A jostling, pushing, goodnatured crowd, only shouting for the doors to open; but the doors didn't open, and the crowd kept coming. It was half-past 7 before anybody got into the hall, and then they got in only through the roar door, but it didn't take more than fifteen minutes of more or less gen-eral admission through that door to fill up all the space there was excepting the top gallery. and still the crowd was in the street.

BIG OVERFLOW MEETING. It took less time than it does to tell it to fill that gallery once the doors were open just on a crack, and then the police had the toughest job they've had since the Bryan meeting in 1898) to hold back those who couldn't get in. Fortunately it stopped raining about that time. Fortunately too, there were a lot of spare speakers, who stood out on the steps of the Music Hall and who shouted fireworks speeches in such hot fashion that the crowd forgot its fight with the and howl for Rooseveit and the rest of the can

Admission to the hall had been by ticket only and the tickets were supposed to provide a seat, but whether any person who held a ticket got the seat for which his ticket was issued is a question. Except so far as the boxes were concerned, it was a case of get a seat anywhere, and those who found that the seats they held tickets for were occupied hustled for others and thanked the Lord when they found standing room. The boxes began filling up almost as soon as the body of the hall. Some of the box holders were Senator Thomas C. Pintt. Benjamin B. Odell, Chauncey M. Depew, Abner McKinley, William Brookfield, Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, A. Whitney Tillinghast, Edward Lauter-

buch and J. D. Sloane.

There were some seals reserved on the stage. and they were protected by husky young fel-lows in yellow suits that have come to be quite as familiar in this city as they were at Santiago. Some of Col. Roosevelt's rough riders had made special requests to attend this first meeting, when the Colonel was to set the ball rolling, and these scats were reserved and guarded by them. Trooper Bell of Arizona, who had the biggest voice at Santiago, held down the right chair, and another one just as husky. but whose name couldn't be learned, held down the one on the left of the line. The riders dropped in by twos and threes and they started the fun. The crowd whooped it up for each one and then it whooped it up for the American flag.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE. The hall was never more hand-omely deco-rated, because there were but three colors in the decorations—the red, white and blue; and every inch of the decoration was some part of the flag or the flag itself. There was a huge portrait of Col. Roosevelt on the wall at the ck of the stage, surrounded by flags, the picture itself being painted in red, white and The arrival of Col. Boosevelt's daughter

Peland! Peland! Peland! sparkling, delicious, medicinally

Alfee and of Mrr. Rooseveit, just before the arrival of the Colonel himself, was greeted with cheers.

ROOSEVELT'S GREAT RECEPTION

A few moments before 8 o'clock the people in the hall heard tremendous cheering and shouting outside. It announced the arrival of Col. Rossevelt, and the gentlemen who were to occup the front row of seats on the platform immediately in front of the rough riders. They had a time of it outside. The streets and walks were packed, and it was a job for the police to make a passage for them. Finally they got through. They entered the hall through the door at the left of the stage, the Colonel in the lead.

There was a gasp of "There he is," and then

a scene of riotous enthusiasm. Men and romen stood up and waved their bandkerwomen stood up and wayed their minker-chiefs at him. Some whistled, some yefted, but most of them cheered and were more orderly in their enthusiasm. Col. Rooseve't made his way straight to the stage. Behind him came ex-Gov. Morton. and as the ex-Governor stepped up the stairs somebody called for three cheers for him. They were given. Behind him came Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who came in for cheering, too. Next William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and then Seth

It had been announced that Soth Low was to take part in this meeting, but there were a heap of people even in that crowd who didn't believe that it was so. When Mr. Low appeared they were silent for just a moment and then they gave him rousing cheers. Joseph H. Choate, chuckling as usual, followed Mr. Low, and then the Hon Lemuel E. Quing, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, with a smile on his face wide enough and cheerful enough to make even a Mugwump happy. Collector George R. Bidwell, Stewart L. Woodford, who was the Minister to Spain before the war, and Elihu Boot brought up the rear.

Col. Roosevelt's seat was, of course, the central one, and before the crowd would let him sit down he had to low his acknowledgment to the cheers. When he bowed every man, woman and child in the building jumped up and with hands and feet and voice greeted him afresh. The wave of en-thusiasm died away and the Colonel was about to sit down when up it came again and swept from end to end and side to side of the big music hall. Now and then there would be a stentorian voice velling "Three cheers for Col. Boosevelt," but there was no regularity in the cheering, that was never consing. This reception lasted fully two minutes, and the moment it was over Mr. Quigg stepped to the desk,

"The whole nation rangwith cheers when a brave sallor, complimented for the part he had taken in the great engagement, turned, and with the humility of chivalry, said: "No. gentlemen, let us cheer for the men hebind the guns." [Applause and cheers.] Platforms are good, piedges are good, but better than the platform is the man upon the platform, and better than the pledge is the man behind the pledge, and every New Yorker, whether he is a Democrat or Republican, knows that Theodore Rooseveit prolonged applause and cheering), who was before the guns at San Juan, is on that platform and behind that cledge, and if he becomes Governor ["He will!"] the assurance of the Saratoga platform will be fulfilled and carried out.

"Now there is one other thought. D sense State issues as we may, great national insues CHEERS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Now there is one other thought. D scuss State Issues as we may, great national issues are projected into this canvass which the people of New York must solve. We are to decluc this autumn whether the verdiet given by the nation for honest money, for an honest dollar that shall cheat no man, whether this verdiet shall be maintained by New York now and made the guiding star of our finance for the future.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

"No man will question the Republicanism of the old man who presides here to-night applause, but I tell you that if the Republican party were right upon every question except the question of an honest dollar and were wrong on that question, and if the Democratic party were wrong upon every other question and right upon the morey question. I would stand with the Democratic party to-night. Applause, For a false dollar is poison in the blood of the nation. It robs every man, most of all it robs the workingman, and if is a lie against honor.

Applause.) For a false dollar is poison in the blood of the nation. It robs every man, most of all it robs the workingman, and it is a lie against honor.

The housest dollar is the cornerstone of our liberty, of our savings, of our industry, of our progress. We must stand for the honest dollar or the whole fabric of our business and of our industrial prosperity is swept aside. It is a question deeper than polities; it is a question of absolute honor and absolute honesty. The Democratic party has not aspolute polities; it is a question of absolute honor and absolute honesty. The Democratic party has not aspolute for Governor voted for avillam J. Bryan two years ago. It is certain that Democracy dodges, exades, shirks this issue of the honest dollar, and in the name of industry, in the name of liberty, in the name of shor, in the name of your hone, by the care of your savings. I beg this people of the Sinte of New York not to be false at this hour to this great underlying bedrock question of the honest dollar, which is the basis of the structure and the stability of our prosperity.

One other thought. Republican victory in the State of New York seems to me national honesty to-day. I know as no other man can know how William Mekindey lapplause during all the long hard months of last winter stood for pustice to this long suffering people, stood for humanity to the starving and the dying, and yet he stood for pence so long as peace was possible. He stood with his back against the gates of the dam when the waters were rising around him, when malness and prepared, that we were not in condition to engage in the string of and through those long, weary and suffering months he stood patiently and bravely unit at last the 15th of April had come, and under his energy—your energy, Col. Roosevelt appliance—the last demand was made, and when our navy was ready to sail, and not one hour before, was the fluid decision made.

I thank you for this applause. I beg you to stand by my brave young Iriend. I beg you to out to be false at this hour to this great underlying bedrock question of the honest dollar, which is the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the statistic of the basis of the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the basis of the structure and the statistic of the

Fresident in grave and honorable and sure settlement with Spain we must uphold the hands of the President and be with him and by him and for him in this fight.

OUR FLAG IN MANILA TO STAY.

"Our flag is in Porto Riso by right of conquest. It will stay there. Our flag is in Cuba, and notil stable and sure peace is established it will remain in Cuba. [Applause.] Our flag is in Hawaii, and it will remain there. Our flag is in Manila Bay igreat and prolonged applause and three cheers for Dewey!—our flag is in Manila Bay, and despite the silence of Democracy, despite the cowardice of a great party that has no word to speak in Support of President and Administration and intional purpose, our flag will stay there. [Applause.] Upon me, the Republican sarty, this great responsibility of the future is laid. The ages becken us, civilization, honor, humanite, liberty call forth, and true to the instincts of the party that saved the nation we will honor and keep the flag in victory. [Applause.]

"Lucies and goutlemen. I have now the great OUR PLAG IN MANILA TO STAY.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have now the great pleasure of introducing Col. Theodore Roose-velt, the Republican nominee for the great of-fice of Governor of New York."

STIRRED BY M'RINLEY'S NAME.

In the course of his speech Gon. Woodford got just ordinary applause until he men-tioned Pres de t McKinley's name. Then he had to stop dead still. Half the audience jumped up and yelled, and the rest of it immped up and yeiled, and the rest of 18 stayed in the sears and yelled. But there wasn't a diesenting voice in the whole crowd. They were for the Administration and President McKinley, and they wanted everybody to know it. Two or three times Gen. Woodlord tried to resume, but each time the crowd stapped him more enthusinstically than before, and it was tuily a minute before there was even a semblance of quiet, it was another one before be easilg go on, and they was a resettion of that a sine when he mentioned the name of Col. Rooseveit, and still another, and, if anything, a greater one, certainly a noisier one when he said "And our fing is in Manila Bay." The rough riders broke loose, and they whooped is sloud as they whooped the day they went up San Juan hill.

"Dewey! Dewey! Dewey!" shouted a hundred voices, and Dewey! Dewey! Dewey!" echoed and re-re-cehoed through the hall. When the calling of the name died away for a moment there were fifty calls for three cheers for Dewey, and they were given. Vainly Gen. Woodford tried to resume, But he couldn't do it until everybody had shouted himself out, and stopped long enough to get breath enough to resume the shouting when the tieneral concluded the sentence, "Our fing is in Manila Bay, and despite the silemeo of Democracy, despite the cowardies of a great narty that has no word to speak in support of President and Administration and national purpose, our fing will stay there."

As stated before, the cheering at the mention of Admiral Dewer's name had only ended when everybody was out of breath. When it was resumed there were many cracked voices that helped things along. They could only shrick now, and they shrieked. "Inh! yah! yah!" winding up with a whoopee, while that part of the crowd that had its voice whole still shouted. "That's right, it'll stay there."

Ladies and gentlemen," said the General stayed in the seats and yelled. But the

A ROYAL GREETING.

ception lasted fully two minutes, and the moment it was over Mr. Quigr stepped to the desk, and still wearing the smile, said:

"LADIES AND GESTLEMES: In behalf of the Republican County Committee I have the honor to present to you as the presiding officer of this great meeting our fellow citizen who was our last Minister to Spain"—

Then he had to ston. Gen. Woodford was sitting in plain sight, and everybody wanted to cheer him, and everybody did.

"And of whom," went on Mr. Quigr when the noise subsided, "it is history that he saved this country from the necessity of going to war until another gentleman, who will presently be presented to you, had had the opportunity of getting one of the military departments of the Government, the Navy Department, into good fighting shape." [Cries of "Roosevelt." and whoois and cheers.

"And of the May Department, into good fighting shape." [Cries of "Roosevelt." and whoois and cheers.

"And of mere the way to resume is to resume, and it is a supplement, and the way to resume and the crowd as "men and women of New York." That was enough out of the ordinary to set folks crying "Good, good."

"Men wan Woomk of New York: Horace Greeley once said. The way to resume is to resume, and I fancy that you will agree with me that the way to preside is to preside without making long speeches, and leaving the even long to the orators of the cension. But I wish guigment I I am two or them though the proposition of the continue that he way in spire your enthusiasm during the rest of the cannot have a sum of the enthus and the way to preside without making long speeches, and leaving the even done with the feet as well as their voices. When all atther was a sign of the eight had the proposition and the proposition of the propositio

A CAMPAIGN FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

"First and foremost, this campaign is a campaign for good government—for good government both in the nation and the State. If I am elected Governor I shall try to make good the promises, both express and implied, made on behalf of my candidacy, for I shall try to so administer the affairs of the State as to make each citizen a little prouder of the State, and I shall do my best to serve my party by helping it serve the people. So far as in me lies, I shall see that every branch of the Government under me is administered with integrity and capacity, and when I deal with any public servant. I shall rot be very patient with nim if he lacks capacity, and short indeed will be his shrift, if he lacks integrity. I shall feel most deeply my responsibilities to the people and I shall do my best to show by my acts. It feel it even more deeply than my words express.

pt and I shall do iny best to show by my acts that I feel it even more deeply than my words express.

There comes a time in the life of a nation, as in the life of an individual, when it must face great responsibilities, whether it will or no. We have now reached that time. We caus not avoid facing the fact that we occupy a new place among the beopies of the world and have entered upon a new career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see, by the fate of China, how idle is the hops of courting safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world, to which we are bidden alife by our vast material resources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would, perhaps for a few decades, be allowed to busy ourselves unharmed with interests, which to the world a large seemed parcehial, but sooner or later, as the fate of China teaches us, the safety which spirings from the contemptuous forbearance of others would prove a broken reed. We are vet ages from the millennium, and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American republic, so we must spare no effort and shripk from no toil to make it great.

Greatness means strife for nation and man alike. A soft, casy life is not worth living if it impairs the fibre of brain and heart and muscle. We must dare to be great, and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil, and sacrifice, and high courage.

NEW DUTIES OF THE NATION. The guns of our warships in the tropic seas of the West and the remote East have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our fag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are face to face with our destiny, and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. For us is the life of action, of strenuous performance of duty; let us live in the harness, striving mightily; let us rather run the risk of wearing out than of rusting out.